

tion of the stalk, and on purely *à priori* grounds it would be unlikely for a cell to grow out unprotected on a long stalk, and *then* to form a protective lorica. On the other hand, it is difficult to see how, the lorica being once formed, the stalk could be elongated by a cell situate within the lorica. However, the mode of secretion by similar stalked forms is little understood, but this explanation suggested itself to me after continued comparisons of the younger and older members of a *P. dumosa* colony (Pl. VI. fig. 2, *c* and *d*).

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES VI. & VII.

Fig. 1 *a*. *Salpingoeca vaginicola*. Flemming—Fe hæmatoxylin. Individual with long lorica.

Fig. 1 *b*. Ditto. Osmic 4 per cent.—carmalum.

Fig. 2. *Polyoeca dumosa*, sp. n. Colony, showing method of growth. *a*, degenerating individual in its lorica; *b*, empty lorica; *c*, young individual with short stalk and narrow lorica; *d*, older individual with longer stalk and wide lorica.

Fig. 3. Single individual of *P. dumosa*, drawn living. Arrows show direction of current of food-vacuoles.

Fig. 4. Colony of *P. dumosa*, drawn living.

Fig. 5. Part of colony of *P. dumosa*. Flemming—carmalum.

Fig. 6. *P. dumosa*. Osmic 4 per cent.—iodine.

XXVIII.—Further new African Mammals.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Cercopithecus preussi insularis, subsp. n.

Similar in essential characters to the true Kamerun *C. preussi*, Matsch., but tending to be darker throughout. Back much less rich chestnut, the hairs of this part with their bases blackish slaty for more than half their length, then with dull buffy subterminal rings and broad black tips. In true *preussi* they are light slaty for their basal half (or less), their terminal half tawny tipped with black. Tail with

the chestnut colour scarcely extending on to its base, this being chestnut for about six inches in *preussi*; its median part darker grey than in *preussi*.

Hab. Fernando Po. Type from N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

Type. Immature female. B.M. no. 4.7.1.5. Original number 165. Collected 9th March, 1904, by E. Seimund. Presented by the Fernando Po Committee. (Selected for type as being a proper specimen with skull and all particulars, but two native skins of adult examples agree with it in every detail of colour.)

A fine specimen of true Kamerun *C. preussi* recently collected by Capt. Boyd Alexander has enabled me to make a comparison of our Fernando Po specimens † with the continental form, and I find there is enough difference to demand their subspecific separation.

Rhinolophus brockmani, sp. n.

A very pale-coloured species, allied to *R. lobatus* and *dobsoni*.

General characters as in *R. dobsoni*; the nose-leaf apparently quite as in that species. Colour remarkably pale, the hairs of the upper surface white with a brown tip about a millimetre in length, and of the under surface wholly white from base to tip.

Skull as compared with that of *R. dobsoni* rather longer and narrower, with a more elongate brain-case. Opening of posterior nares rather broader.

Cheek-teeth markedly smaller, the molars (particularly m^3) narrower, and the inner lobe of m^1 and m^2 smaller, so as to have a larger space between each tooth. Small upper premolar large, in the centre of the unusually extended space between the canine and p^4 , a space double as broad as in *R. dobsoni*. P^4 with its antero-external corner projecting forward in front of the anterior edge of the narrow inner lobe, the latter being in *R. dobsoni* practically the most anterior part of the tooth, no angular external projection being present; inner lobe of the same tooth much narrower than in *R. dobsoni*.

Dimensions of the type (the starred measurements taken in the flesh):—

Forearm 44 mm.

Head and body* 45; tail* 26; ear* 18. Third finger, metacarpus 29; 1st phalanx 14, 2nd phalanx 25; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 27.

† Cf. P. Z. S. 1904, ii. p. 186.

Skull : greatest length 18 ; front of canine to back of m^3 6·6.

Hab. Upper Sheikh, Somaliland. Alt. 4500'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 9.12.17.4. Original number 237. Collected 13th November, 1909, and presented by Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman. Two specimens.

The most striking character of this bat is its peculiar whitish colour, other members of the group being generally some shade of grey. Unfortunately the colour of the original specimens of its nearest ally *R. dobsoni*, from Kordofan, cannot be determined, but the difference in the skulls and teeth is quite sufficient to separate the two.

A number of *R. acrotis*, Heugl., were obtained at the same time and place.

Erinaceus hindei, sp. n.

Colour and other external characters as in *E. albiventris*.

Skull markedly broader and heavier than in *albiventris*, that of a female fully the length of an adult male *albiventris* and much broader. Zygomatic very much more widely expanded, the zygomatic breadth 30 mm. as compared with 27 in the broadest of six examples of *albiventris*. Nasals narrow as in *albiventris*, not so broad as in *sclateri*. Præmaxillæ more slanted backwards, touching the tips of the frontal processes and shutting off the maxillæ from the nasals ; in *albiventris* there is a naso-maxillary suture about 3·5 mm. in length. Teeth larger and heavier throughout, and the palate broader. Mesopterygoid fossa also decidedly broader.

Dimensions of the type :—

Hind foot 26 mm.

Skull : greatest length 44 ; zygomatic breadth 30 ; nasals $11\cdot5 \times 2\cdot2$; intertemporal constriction 11·6 ; palatal length 25 ; breadth across palate, including m^1 , 18·2 ; breadth of mesopterygoid fossa 3·5 ; length of upper tooth-row 21·5.

Hab. Kitui, British East Africa. Alt. 3500'. A second specimen from Machakos.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 1.5.6.6. Original number 67. Collected 24th January, 1901, and presented by Dr. S. L. Hinde.

This hedgehog is no doubt closely allied to *E. albiventris*, with which it shows all the important structural characters, but may be distinguished by the differences in the skull above described. When males are available for comparison the discrepancy in size will no doubt prove to be greater than now appears.

E. albiventris atratus *, Rhoads, agrees so closely in colour with the Somali *E. sclateri*, Anderson †, that I am tempted to suppose that some error has been made in the examination of its feet, and that it is really synonymous with that species.

Helogale undulata rufula, subsp. n.

A strongly coloured form, the body (above and below) and upperside of tail suffused with, and the face, throat, feet, and underside of tail clear, deep tawny. Back ticked with black and buffy, the underfur brownish grey basally, tawny terminally, thus giving the tawny suffusion to the general colour. Crown not darker than back.

Skull with the teeth markedly larger than in the otherwise somewhat similar *H. macmillani*, Thos.

Dimensions of the type:—

Hind foot 47 mm.

Skull: condylo-basal length 53·5; length of p^4 on outer edge 4·6, greatest diameter 5·9.

Hab. British East Africa. Type from Rogoro, Kikuyu. Mile 346 of the Uganda Railway. Other specimens from Mau Escarpment, Masongoleni, and Voi.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. O. 1. 3. 3. Collected 23rd July, 1899, and presented by C. S. Betton, Esq.

This *Helogale* is far more deeply tawny throughout than an example from German E. Africa obtained by Emin Pasha, which may be provisionally taken to represent the original *H. undulata*, Peters, whose type locality was Mossimboa, Northern Mozambique.

To the north again *H. macmillani*, Thos., is somewhat like it, but has markedly smaller teeth.

Helogale victorina ochracea, subsp. n.

General characters of the true *victorina* of German East Africa south of the Victoria Nyanza, but the buffy suffusion on the body and the clear buff of the face, under surface, and feet, and underside of tail replaced by ochraceous, tending towards the tawny found in the East African form just described. Tail more strongly ochraceous or tawny ochraceous than the body, the covering black and buff ticking less conspicuous. Crown not darker than back. Muzzle, sides of face, and throat tawny ochraceous.

Skull as in true *victorina*.

* P. Ac. Philad. 1896, p. 544.

† P. Z. S. 1895, p. 414.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 218 mm.; tail 169; hind foot 45; ear 20.

Skull: condylo-basal length 48; length of p^4 on outer edge 4.3, greatest diameter 5.6.

Hab. Southern Uganda. Type from Ketoma, Ankole. Alt. 5000'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 3. 11. 7. 14. Original number 298. Collected May 1903 by W. G. Doggett and presented by Col. C. Delmé-Radcliffe. Three specimens.

This form represents an intermediate stage between the distinctly buff *H. victorina* and the tawny *H. u. rufula* of British East Africa. At the same time its colour seems to be nearer that of the former than of the latter, and I therefore provisionally place it as a subspecies of *victorina*. Curiously enough, this relationship is more strongly brought out by artificial light than by daylight, *victorina* and *ochracea* being then scarcely distinguishable, while the tawny *rufula* shows up as a conspicuously different brownish animal.

Crossarchus ansorgei, sp. n.

Allied to *C. obscurus*, but considerably smaller.

General colour above and below coarsely grizzled blackish, as in *C. obscurus*, but with a strong tawny suffusion, the light rings on the long hairs buffy, and the underfur broadly tipped with tawny or tawny-ochraceous. Crown blackish. Sides of neck dull ochraceous. Forearms and hands black. Hind feet dull tawny proximally, black terminally. Tail mixed tawny and black, more tawny proximally, black terminally.

Skull intermediate in size between those of *C. obscurus* and *C. dybowskii*, its proportions about as in the latter, its palate less produced than in the former.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 320 mm.; tail 212; hind foot 60; ear 24.

Skull: basal length 58; greatest breadth 33; interorbital breadth 13; breadth of brain-case 25.7; palatal length 31; front of canine to back of m^2 21.

Hab. N. Angola. Type from Dalla Tando. Alt. 800 m.

Type. Adult female. Original number 48. Collected 25th November, 1908, by Dr. W. J. Ansorge.

Whether the comparatively tawny tone of this *Crossarchus* will prove to be constant is, I think, doubtful, but it is in any case readily recognizable by its size, in which respect it forms an intermediate stage between *C. obscurus* and *C. dybowskii*. The four species of this group thus form a series in order of

size from the smallest upwards as follows: *dybowskii*, *ansorgei*, *obscurus*, and *alexandri*, the respective basal lengths of their skulls being 52, 58, 68, and 74 mm.

Funisciurus auriculatus boydi, subsp. n.

A darkened "saturate" form of *F. auriculatus*.

Colour darker throughout than in true *auriculatus*. Nape, and anterior back blackish, finely lined with pale buffy, much darker than the clear greyish of *auriculatus*. Posterior back more approaching hazel. Lateral line less conspicuous, its spots smaller, less sharply defined, buffy instead of whitish. Under surface ochraceous-buff. Hands and feet brown, lined with tawny, about as in *auriculatus*, not greyish as in the next form. Tail with the median part of its terminal portion below dark tawny, not so bright as in *beatus*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 225 mm.; tail 180; hind foot 47; ear 20.

Hab. Kameruns. Type from Mussaka, on the lower Mongo R., just east of Kamerun Mountain.

Type. Adult male. Original number 20. Collected 13th April, 1909, by Capt. Boyd Alexander.

By the kindness of the authorities of the Berlin Museum, the British Museum has been allowed to acquire by exchange an example from Barombi representing the true *F. auriculatus*, and the form now described may be readily distinguished from that animal by its much darker colour throughout, and especially its darker nape and shoulders.

In Prof. Matschie's original description it might appear that the type locality of *auriculatus* was Kribi, but he has kindly informed me that this is due to an accidental misplacement of the description, and that the three skins on which it was founded were from Barombi—as, indeed, would appear by the introduction to the paper. The specimen received from Berlin is therefore a metatype.

Funisciurus auriculatus beatus, subsp. n.

Colour throughout as in true *auriculatus*, but the feet, both fore and hind, dark grizzled grey, without suffusion of brown or tawny. Underside of terminal half of tail very bright ochraceous-buff, much paler and brighter than in *auriculatus* or *boydi*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 230 mm.; tail 160; hind foot 45; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 52; upper molar series from p^4 8.

Hab. Benito River, French Congo, 15 miles from mouth. Sea-level.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 0. 2. 5. 27. Collected 6th February, 1899, by Mr. G. L. Bates.

Dipodillus somalicus, sp. n.

Allied to *D. stigmonyx*, Heugl., but larger.

Size rather small. Fur soft and fine; hairs of back about 8-9 mm. in length. General colour above the usual bright sandy of the Gerbils, duller on the back, brighter on the flanks. Belly, hands, and feet, as usual, pure white. A well-marked white patch behind each ear; no dark nose-patch. Tail long, sandy buff proximally, lighter below, the terminal tuft, which is of medium development, brown.

Skull more flattened in the frontal region than that of *D. stigmonyx*; brain-case broad. Bullæ decidedly larger than in the allied species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 86 mm.; tail 128; hind foot 25.3; ear 12.

Skull: greatest length 28; basilar length 20; breadth of brain-case 13.3; palatal foramina 5.4; length of upper molar series 3.9.

Hab. Upper Sheikh, Somaliland. Alt. 4500'.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 9. 12. 17. 40. Original number 226. Collected 20th October, 1909, and presented by Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman. Three specimens.

No Gerbil of this group has previously been described from Somaliland. The present form seems to be nearest to the Soudanese *D. stigmonyx*, but is larger in all dimensions.

MICRODILLUS, gen. nov.

Type *Microdillus peeli*. (*Gerbillus peeli*, de Wint. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) i. p. 250, 1898, description of skull only, not skin.)

The British Museum owes to Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman a number of examples of a small short-tailed Gerbil from Upper Sheikh, Somaliland, which at first sight appeared to be distinct from anything previously described. Closer examination, however, shows that when describing his *Gerbillus peeli* Mr. de Winton was deceived by an erroneous label, and that the skin he described as that of *G. peeli* is that of a young *Ammodillus imbellis*, while the skull is that of an entirely distinct animal, whose external characters are now for the first time made available.

Since a choice has to be made, I propose, as first reviser, to select the skull and not the skin as the type of *peeli*, for it was the peculiarities of the skull on which Mr. de Winton laid primary stress in his account.

These peculiarities are, indeed, such that I now propose to separate the animal generically from *Dipodillus*, with which it has been associated since the general break-up of the old genus *Gerbillus*. Probably it has some distant affinity with *Desmodillus* and *Pachyuromys*, as its bullæ, although far smaller than in those genera, are larger than in *Dipodillus* and it has a similarly short tail.

Besides the characters mentioned by de Winton, it may be noted that the skull is abnormally bowed, with a strongly convex cranial profile, has an unusually broad brain-case, narrow interorbital constriction, and bullæ so developed as to surpass the occiput posteriorly.

Externally *Microdillus peeli* may be briefly described as of small size, with short ears and tail, essentially naked soles (a few scattered hairs present between the pads), and with prominent white spots behind the eyes and ears.

External dimensions of a male (measured in the flesh):—
Head and body 72 mm. ; tail 57 ; hind foot 18 ; ear 10.

Cricetomys gambianus elgonis, subsp. n.

Apparently most nearly allied to the Ruwenzori *C. g. proparator*, Wrought., with which it shares the dark general colour and the comparatively short dark part of the tail, but distinguished by its dark under surface, which is as in *C. ansorgei*.

General colour above Prout's brown, darkened along the median dorsal area, lightening on the sides to broccoli-brown, which passes on to the belly almost without change, only becoming slightly greyer; a narrow sternal white patch present in one specimen. Face like back; indistinct dark areas round eyes and on nose. Feet dark brown; fingers and toes white or whitish, varying in their degree of contrast. Tail dark for about one-third its length.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 380 mm. ; tail 440 ; hind foot 73 ; ear 42.

Skull: basal length 69 ; nasals 30×10.2 ; palatal foramina 8.6 ; length of upper molar series 11.6.

Hab. Mount Elgon. Type from the south face of the mountain at 10,000'.

Type. Adult male. Rudd Collection. Original number 452. Collected 20th November, 1909, by Robin Kemp. Two specimens.

Although I provisionally include this distinct mountain form as a subspecies of *C. gambianus*, it is possible that it is rather a representative of the Angolan *C. ansorgei*, and that the dark-bellied forms may be related *inter se*, and distinct from those with white bellies.

Procavia daemon, sp. n.

A Dassie of the large-toothed group, allied to *P. jacksoni*, Thos., but with heavier teeth and more buffy colour.

Size about as in *P. jacksoni*. Fur long, rather softer than in typical *jacksoni*; hairs of back about 30 mm. in length. General colour "raw umber," darker and richer than in *jacksoni*, the subterminal rings on the hairs deep buffy. Underfur of anterior back brown proximally, dull pale buffy towards the end; of posterior back blackish brown, darker terminally than at base. Under surface usually richly coloured, between tawny ochraceous and clay-colour, the hairs paler, more buffy, at their bases. Crown grizzled blackish. Cheeks mixed buffy and blackish, a blackish patch below and behind each eye. Sides of neck dull cinnamon, succeeded on the shoulders by a more blackish tone. Hairs of dorsal spot strong buffy, becoming more ochraceous terminally.

Skull, as compared with that of *P. jacksoni*, broader and heavier, the nasals conspicuously broader posteriorly, the brain-case lighter (height from basilar suture to crown, in *daemon* 35, in *jacksoni* 30-32 mm.); basilar region ridged, the ridge on the anterior part of the unusually narrow basi-occipital sharp-edged.

Teeth markedly larger throughout.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 445 mm.; hind foot 71; ear 33.

Skull: basal length 84; condylo-basal length 91; greatest breadth 49; nasals 24.5 × 22; palatal length 46; diastema 12; front of p^1 to back of m^2 35, breadth of m^2 8.2.

Hab. Mount Elgon. Type from Elgonyi. Alt. 7000'.

Type. Subadult male (Stage V.). Rudd Collection. Original number 359. Collected 11th October, 1909, by Robin Kemp.

Procavia brucei princeps, subsp. n.

Size large, largest of the *brucei* group. Fur comparatively coarse and harsh; hairs of back about 22 mm. in length. Colour coarsely grizzled, mixed buffy and black, the light rings on the hairs creamy, stronger buffy down the centre of the back. Under surface prominently whitish, not buffy or

yellow; the hairs pale brown for their basal halves. Underfur of posterior back pale brown throughout; of shoulders brown at base, creamy white subterminally. Crown not conspicuously darker than back. Ears whitish, with light patches behind them, but not prominently contrasted with the general colour. Mammæ 1—2=6.

Skull long, narrow, with a particularly long muzzle. Basisphenoid with a sharp-edged crest running along it, very different from the broader ridge, hollowed laterally, of true *brucei*, and still more different from the evenly convex surface of the East-African forms of the group.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 470 mm.; hind foot 66.

Skull: condylo-basal length 90; greatest breadth 50; nasals 23.5 × 16.5; diastema 14; palatal length 47; length of upper tooth-row from front of p^2 34.

Hab. Bourka, Arussi Country, near Lake Zuai. Alt. 5000'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 6. 11. 1. 51. Original number 68. Collected 6th February, 1905, by Ph. Zaphiro, and presented by W. N. McMillan, Esq.

This fine Dassie is readily distinguishable by its large size and the peculiar sharp-edged crest developed along the basisphenoid.

Procavia brucei kempii, subsp. n.

A dark mountain form of the *brucei* group.

Fur soft and fine; hairs of back about 22–24 mm. in length.

Colour conspicuously darker than in other members of the *brucei* group, the general colour between mummy-brown and bistre, the light rings on the hairs narrow, dull buffy. Under surface soiled whitish, the hairs smoky grey for three-fourths their length, their tips dull whitish. Underfur of posterior back hair-brown, with dark tips, but anteriorly on the shoulders its middle third becomes lighter. Supra-orbital light spots well marked. Crown dark. Ears whitish, but without prominent postauricular patches. Rump with a few black bristle-spots.

Skull most like that of *P. b. thomasi*, Neum., the sphenoid raised up into a fairly narrow but not sharp-edged crest.

Dimensions of the type (immature, measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 395 mm.; hind foot 62; ear 20.

Skull: condylo-basal length 71; greatest breadth 42; nasals 15 × 17; diastema 9; palatal length 37.

Hab. Mount Elgon, Brit. E. Africa. Type from Elgonyi. Alt. 7000'.

Type. Immature female (Stage V.). Rudd Collection. Original number 390. Collected 20th October, 1909, by R. Kemp.

The difference in general colour of this Dassie from any of its allies is so conspicuous that I have no hesitation in describing it from a single specimen. It is no doubt a saturate mountain representative of the group. Though it is in Stage V. the interparietal sutures of the type are still visible, an unusual condition in this group and reminiscent of the West-African *P. latastei*.

Procavia punila, sp. n.

Allied to *P. brucei*, but conspicuously smaller.

General characters of *P. brucei*. Fur soft and fine; hairs of back about 16–17 mm. in length. General colour above grizzled greyish, rather more suffused with fawn than *brucei*, the hairs with narrow whitish or creamy subterminal rings. Dark bristle-spots apparently absent. Underfur drab-grey at base, dull whitish for its middle third, and with dark ends. Under surface greyish white; the hairs drab-grey at base, whitish terminally. Crown rather darker than back. Cheeks grizzled grey, a whitish patch over each eye. Ears generally white or whitish, but sometimes scarcely lighter than the head. Hairs of dorsal spot nearly pure white, slightly buffy terminally.

Skull very much as in *P. brucei*, except for its conspicuously smaller size.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 375 mm.; hind foot 52; ear 30.

Skull: basal length 65; condylo-basal length 69; greatest breadth 40; nasals 14.5 × 16.5; diastema 8.5; palatal length 36; upper tooth-row from front of p^1 to back of m^3 28.

Hab. Somaliland. Type from 50 miles S.E. of Berbera.

Type. Fully adult male. B.M. no. 4. 5. 9. 28. Collected 12th April, 1904, and presented by Major H. N. Dunn, R.A.M.C.

Many years ago I described from Berbera, Somaliland, a small form of *P. brucei*, *P. b. somalica*, and to this a considerable number of specimens since received have been referred. But I now find that nearly all these belong to a still smaller form, which differs so markedly in size that it should be considered as specifically distinct. Its range would appear to be in Somaliland south and south-east of Berbera.

How near it gets to the coast is not certain, as, though we have two specimens marked Berbera, these may have been brought from some little way inland.

Of the true *P. brucei somalica* we have the type from Berbera (*Lort Phillips*), one specimen from Gerbatir (*Menges*), and another from Bijo, Eastern Abyssinia (*Degen*).

The following animal, similar in size but different in colour, may be considered as a subspecies of *P. pumila*.

Procavia pumila rudolfi, subsp. n.

Like true *P. pumila* in essential characters and its very small size, but darker in colour and with shorter fur.

Fur short, close and crisp; hairs of back only about 10–12 mm. in length. General colour above a dull brownish isabella, the hairs brown for four-fifths their length and with dull buffy (instead of whitish) subterminal rings. Dark bristle-spots unusually numerous, though not conspicuous, occurring all over the body and even on the belly. Under surface whitish, the hairs pale brown basally. Crown like back. Cheeks grizzled grey, with whitish supraorbital spots. Ears whitish, with small whitish patches behind them; in the single specimen the ears themselves seem unusually small, but I suspect they are abnormally contracted. Hairs of dorsal spot pale buffy.

Skull as in true *pumila*.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 340 mm.; hind foot 51; ear 23.

Skull: basal length 57; condylo-basal length 61; greatest breadth 36; upper tooth-row from front of p^1 to back of m^2 23.5.

Hab. Lake Rudolf, north end. Alt. 2000'.

Type. Immature male (Stage V.). B.M. no. 6. 11. 1. 50*. Original number 127. Collected 7th August, 1905, by Ph. Zaphiro, and presented by W. N. McMillan, Esq.

XXIX.—*Descriptions of new Forms of Cercopithecus and Graphiurus from British East Africa.* By GUY DOLLMAN, B.A.

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Cercopithecus kolbi nubilus, subsp. n.

Allied to *Cercopithecus kolbi*, Neum., but rather smaller, much duller in colour on the back, and with a light greyish white under surface.